



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Three Candidates Approved for June Elections

EA0205073093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 1 May 93

[Excerpts] Three candidates will contest the 1 June presidential election: Mr. Pierre Buyoya for Unity and National Progress Party party; Mr. Melchior Ndadaye for the Front for Democracy in Burundi; and the third one—whose candidacy was approved yesterday by the minister in charge of home affairs among others—Mr. Pierre-Claver Sendegeya for the People's Reconciliation Party. [passage omitted]

It is worth recalling that the deadline for submitting candidacies for June's presidential election expired on 29 April.

Cameroon

Biya Denies Calling Constitutional Conference

AB0105153293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 1 May 93

[Text] In Cameroon, President Paul Biya must have surprised the people last night when he announced that there would not be any constitutional conference contrary to what was announced the previous month. President Biya simply asserted that his words were misinterpreted. He said he had only announced that a new draft constitution would be published within 15 days and that Cameroonians could make their positions known to a technical commission appointed by him. After consultations with this commission, Paul Biya will then decide whether or not the new constitution should be adopted through referendum or not. Paul Biya also rejected any idea of an anglophone or francophone federation.

Still on Cameroon, the polemic around the death of Kamga Collins is not yet over. Kamga Collins was the student who was burned alive by his comrades who accused him of having paid his registration fees at the university while the majority of the students had called for boycotting the payment of the fees. The government, which condemned the act and accused the leader of the radical opposition, saw the hand of the Parliament, a student movement, in the student's death. Titus Edzoa, minister of higher education, on 28 April announced the dismissal from the University of Cameroon of the 18 students, said to be members of the Parliament. For the honorary chairman of this movement, Senfo Tokam, these accusations are false. He spoke to Jean-Claude Medome.

[Begin recording] [Tokam] For some time now, we have been the object of a campaign of disdain. Here, I would like to formally deny the present government's accusations. We are not responsible for this awful act which we firmly condemn. If an independent commission of inquiry is established, we are ready to appear before it and suffer the consequences of our acts if we are found guilty.

[Medome] You heard the minister of higher education announce on our radio the expulsion-for-life of the 18 members of the student's Parliament. Today, you want to negotiate with the government, or do you want to live underground?

[Tokam] We have always wanted to talk with these people, with the government, but it has always refused dialogue. It is true that today we cannot come out in the light if security is not guaranteed. This does not mean to say that we are going to live in hiding for ever. We are decided to do everything possible so that the truth can come out in this affair. We know that one day or another this truth will come out. That is why we will use all the necessary means possible to ensure that our honesty is recognized. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in French at 0916 GMT on 1 May adds that President Paul Biya announced on the television last night that "a broad-based national debate" on the country's constitutional future would begin "in the first 10 days of May" with the participation of all the country's social and political classes.]

[AFP further adds that questioned on the recent demands of the Anglophones who want to return to the federal system of government similar to the one established at the time of independence, President Biya said the unified state system was the result of a referendum. "As long as there is no manner of contrary demonstrations, I consider that the unified state system is the best form for Cameroon at this time, with some few changes made to it," he said.]

Chad

Students Take Ambassador to Algeria Hostage

AB0305221293 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 3 May 93

[Excerpts] Chadian students in Algiers took over the Chadian Embassy in Algiers this morning to the Chadian authorities's failure to satisfy their demands. [passage omitted]

A representative of the Chadian students in Algiers tonight told us that the students took the Chadian ambassador in Algiers hostage this morning and will release him when their (?demands) are met.

Commission Reports on Massacre in South

AB3004222293 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Excerpts] National news is dominated by the return to Ndjamenia yesterday of the commission of enquiry led by Valentin Djiddi Neatoube, minister of interior and security. The delegation, which was charged with shedding

light on the massacre in the Logone Oriental Region, has completed its mission after visiting the districts, subdistricts, and villages in the region to check the information received and finally establish the responsibilities.

While there, the minister assessed the importance of the inhabitants' tragedy. The mission's report has already helped know who did what in the region. Salomon Shasa, our special reporter, who was with the mission, reports on what he was told and saw:

[Shasa] [passage omitted] First, at Doba, what was noted after the discussions and meetings held with the various sections of the population is sad. The people of Doba, which is also called Mozart district by its inhabitants because people dance there everyday to the tune of Sai or (Robonate) rhythm, are totally dejected since the massive arrival of soldiers from Sector 2 as well as from Military Region 7 and 8.

According to the inhabitants, the town has been taken hostage. After 1800, there is no movement, because people hide indoors to avoid being beaten or even killed. The simple act of looking at a soldier walking past is enough to be beaten senseless, manhandled, or deprived of one's watch or bicycle. It is impossible for the inhabitants to go to the hospital in Doba—neither in the day nor in the night—for care since the hospital is located between two barracks. The chief medical doctor and the nurses cannot work, that is take care of patients. [passage omitted]

After Doba, the delegation went to Gore, Bekann, and Kaba Rouangar. In the last two localities, there is virtually nobody. The inhabitants have all gone to the neighboring Central African Republic to escape the military's reprisals. The delegation also visited the villages of Bana, Kononou, Rangar, Bechima, Guelama, Gadjibiri, Mangar, Sakaba, Zemajda, Iagon, Idjou, and Yamoudou. Those 12 villages were completely empty and burned down. The huts, lofts, and hen roosts were burned down. The crops were also looted or burned down. At Bakassa for example, where the delegation held discussions with some inhabitants, 18 people were killed on 15 April and 29 oxen were gunned down by the military and reduced to pulp. Sheep and fowl were shot, while 50 bags of grain were looted. The same sad acts were noted at Bati, Koundou, Deboto, Brifin, Banoumadja, Koumaingar, and Dossa Dana. Considerable property was destroyed, hundreds of bags of cereal were taken away, while dozens of people were killed or reported missing.

After all those localities, the delegation arrived at Kounouabe, which was an important leg of the mission. This is because it was here that on 5 April, people were killed under the pretext of a population census. The inhabitants of this village were brought together on around 1300. The military sorted them by putting men on one side and women and children on the other. Also according to the information gathered there, the men were then put together in a room, their arms were then tied, and they were driven out of the village in groups of

five aboard a Toyota vehicle. They then had their throats cut or were shot. The survivors presented a list of 66 people killed at Kounouabe and another 44 reported missing. Furthermore, 18 people were sent from Kou to be executed in the neighboring village of Sabana. People even talked of 135 killed during that 5 April operation. The delegation was able to see 110 graves in the glade behind the village. [passage omitted]

At Kounouabe, where those killings occurred, the delegation noticed no signs of fire or fighting with the rebels of the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy, no evidence showing that there were clashes with the rebels.

Of all those investigations, it appeared that between January and April, more than 200 people were killed in the region. These are things that we saw and heard on the ground during the investigation.

Further Details on Massacre

AB0305093793 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 1 May 93

[Excerpts] The Logone Oriental Prefecture is mourning its sons massacred by elements of the government Army; that is, the National Army. The enquiry team that went to that prefecture has presented an overwhelming report accusing Army units stationed in the region. Those units killed and massacred the peaceful inhabitants. The crimes committed by government troops are far from leaving observers indifferent, at least those who visited the area. Human conscience has been shocked by our soldiers' acts, and accounts given have proved that. Aba Kartoum Banou, adviser at the Presidency and member of the delegation which visited the Logone Oriental, sheds light on the tragedy of the inhabitants of the prefecture. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Banou recording] After our visit and investigations, what we noticed is very, very unfortunate if not bitter. The entire population of a prefecture is (?afflicted), and I can add that compared to the information we received in Ndjamenia, what we saw is more serious. This is because in a law-abiding state, an entire prefecture was taken hostage by its own Army, which implemented a scorched-earth policy. As you saw and noted, the inhabitants of Logone Oriental, especially in the (?south), experienced a tragedy. There were deaths, people missing, and burned and destroyed villages with all the property, including cattle, looted. [end recording]

The conclusions of this mission of enquiry have also accused the administrative authorities of the region. In complicity, through incompetence and laxity, those authorities closed their eyes to the tragedy of their constituents. Salomon Egata, our special correspondent, has the details:

[Begin Egata recording] [Passage omitted] At the end of its investigation and information mission, the government delegation drew a number of conclusions, took

some measures, and established responsibilities. Here are the highlights of the report. First, the cause of the evil is allegedly the presence of the elements of the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy [CSNPD]. The non-respect for the agreements signed between the CSNPD and the government by Kete Moise was used as a pretext to justify the massacre of the civilian population.

Concerning the responsibilities, it has been established that some civilian and military officials were at the source of the massacre. On the military side, the commission has declared the following persons responsible for the killings: Bakis Eyam and Enfu Togori, commander of the Military Region No. 8 and first deputy commander; and Issaka Ali, Bakis Adam, Joroua Borgou, Mahamat Kamis Kawile, and Boniface Majadoungar. Concerning the administrative and judicial authorities, the commission has also established the responsibility of a number of officials for their incompetence, laxity, and complicity. They are, among others, Diarnar Tijelai, subprefect of Logone Oriental; Ali Mbachar, the outgoing subprefect of Gore; and Souleymane Ousmane, public prosecutor at the Doba Tribunal.

At the end of its mission, the delegation took a number of urgent measures, namely, abolishing roadblocks within the prefecture except at the border with the Central African Republic. The commission called for the dismissal of all the military commanders involved and the release of the head of Beboto District. It also called for the replacement of the military by the Gendarmerie and emergency food aid to help ensure the resettlement of refugees. In conclusion, it called for the prosecution of the accused. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Associations for the Defense of Human Rights, which are always present everywhere, have reported that 300 people were executed in just the Logone Oriental Region. These associations have demanded, among other things, the creation of an international commission of enquiry, including the UN, OAU, Amnesty International, and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Union Workers Celebrate May Day, Submit Demands

AB0205170793 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 1 May 93

[Excerpts] The integral implementation of the decisions of the Sovereign National Conference [CNS] for genuine democracy in Chad is the theme that marked May Day celebration in the country today. In the capital, it was several hundreds of workers of the country's two trade union federations that held a march this morning to Independence Square amid the applause of several Chadian and foreign personalities. It was, indeed, at the Independence Square that the two trade unions read and submitted their demands to Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, the civil service and labor minister. First, the

Trade Union Federation of Chad [UST] presented its demands through Mrs. Marie Diabokie:

[Begin Diabokie recording] The UST demands reduction of the transitional government to 16 as demanded by the CNS, restoration of peace and security on the whole national territory, and immediate lifting of the roadblocks on all the roads in the country as well as that of [name indistinct]. It also demands immediate cancellation of the requirement to obtain authorization to travel, reform and reduce the Army to 25,000 men, payment of salary arrears and allowances throughout the country, regular payment of salaries and allowances from April 1993, payment of students' scholarship arrears and a pledge to pay them regularly in the future, and implementation of the peculiar status of teachers in accordance with the protocol agreement with the Teachers Union of Chad. Other demands include cancellation of all the (?decisions) of retrenchment, retirement, reduction of personnel, etc. made by the government on 22 May regarding workers, and rehabilitation of the latter in their rights, and respect of the judicial regime of trade unions as defined by the Labor Code, the general statute of civil servants, and Conventions 85, 98, and 151 of the International Labor Organization. [passage omitted]

In addition, the UST demands the increase of the minimum basic wage of 8,320 CFA francs per month which has not changed since 1977. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

Finance Minister on Economy, Payment of Salaries

AB0205131093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Finance and Budget Minister Clement Mouamba made an important statement on 30 April. He first painted a gloomy picture of the national economy before reaffirming the government's willingness to pay the salaries of civil servants regularly. Here is an extract of his statement:

[Begin Mouamba recording] Our economic situation cannot be the problem of only the minister of finance and the government—and much less of the head of state who, in the current conditions, has totally devoted himself to the search for solutions to reduce our people's misery. The personal efforts of his excellency Mr. President of the Republic, Professor Pascal Lissouba, efforts that I commend, have allowed us today to benefit from new money supplies that have permitted us to pay the 1993 salary arrears progressively. We started to pay January salary arrears on 30 April. And today, 1 May, we have especially asked the banks and other financial institutions to open their tills in order to receive those civil servants who want to come and receive their due. Regarding February 1993 arrears, payment will take

place after the pay vouchers have been prepared. The procedure will be the same for March 1993.

Does this mean that we have suddenly become rich thanks to these new money supplies? Of course not! We will recover memories of the past when the whole country has understood that the salary problem cannot be isolated from the other economic problems, when the search for salaries has ceased to be the concern of all our mobilized energies, when the salaries of state workers have ceased to be the core of the speeches of politicians and, last, when we have, above all, once again achieved a lasting economic growth and reestablished the country's financial activities and given the economy the possibility to generate many jobs. Finally, all this can only come about at the price of an unavoidable adjustment which has only taken too long to implement. [end recording]

Further Bipolarization Seen Following Polls

AB0405081093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 3 May 93

[Excerpt] Voting in the first round of the early legislative elections ended on 2 May and today we are waiting for the results. This waiting has been causing some anguish for some candidates. According to the first reports filed by our correspondents throughout the country, it seems the presidential group and the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party coalition have the lion's share. This will further strengthen the bipolarization of Congo's political life. [passage omitted]

Gabon

Postal Strike Affects Radio Editorial Service

AB0305161993 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] The strike action by postal service workers since 26 April at the instance of their union, the National Union of Posts and Telecommunications Workers

[SYNAPOSTEL], is seriously affecting the work of our editorial service. For two days now, our telephone, fax, and telex have been silent.

Sources close to the head office of the Posts and Telecommunications Service claim that communication lines have been sabotaged since 1100 on 30 April by SYNAPOSTEL members who initiated the strike action. Union leaders, however, have denied this claim. They, in turn, have accused the posts and telecommunications headquarters for these unpleasant deals.

Unfortunately, our editorial service cannot bring you any comprehensive reports in view of these disruptions. Our reporters have been cut off from the editorial service and no sources of information are functioning. We apologize to you for all the inconveniences caused.

Rwanda

Non-Governmental Parties Form Alliance

EA0205213793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Four political parties which are not represented in the government of Dr. Nsengiyaremye have just formed an alliance called the Non-Aligned Party, including the Labor Rally, the Democratic Party, the Progressive Party for Rwandan Youth, Long Live Rwanda [Ramarwanda], and the Movement of Women and the Lower Classes for Peace.

The alliance demands one third of all administrative posts in Rwanda, such as embassies, management of joint venture and public institutions, and administration of prefectures, sub-prefectures, and communes. The four parties have set up a permanent commission of four persons charged with studying modalities for putting a juridical framework of cooperation with parties, the government, and the president of the Republic in place. The alliance is open to other parties who do not participate in the transitional government.

Djibouti

'Urgent' Appeal For Foreign Observers Made

AB0205162793 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Opposition leaders in Djibouti have issued an urgent appeal for foreign observers to be sent to monitor presidential elections due to be held on Friday [7 May]. A joint statement by the four opposition candidates from the National Democratic Party; Democratic Renewal Party; and two independents, says they were worried about the influence over the electoral process of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, who is also standing in the election. They say a multiparty commission set up to scrutinize the elections has not been allowed to function and the electoral lists have not been revised. They expressed fears of a repeat of the fraud that they say took place in the parliamentary elections in December.

Eritrea

Ethiopia Grants Official Recognition

EA0305212293 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 May 93

[Excerpt] Ethiopia has officially recognized Eritrea as an independent and sovereign nation. According to a Foreign Ministry statement, a new relationship will exist from now on between Ethiopia and Eritrea which will close the chapter of war which had contributed to the destruction of lives and property and had caused hostility between the two peoples. [passage omitted]

[Paris AFP in English adds in an Abu Dhabi-dated item at 2045 GMT on 3 May: "Ethiopian Prime Minister Tamirat Layne on Monday welcomed Eritrea's independence from Ethiopia after he arrived in the United Arab Emirates, the official UAE news agency WAM reported. 'The referendum in Eritrea was fair and was conducted freely,' Layne told WAM at the start of his first visit to the oil-rich Gulf country. 'The Eritrean people expressed their desire for independence and the provisional government of Ethiopia accepts this situation and respects the Eritrean people's desire for self-determination.' Eritreans voted overwhelmingly for the independence of their strategic Red Sea province in a United Nations supervised referendum last week following three decades of guerrilla warfare against Ethiopia. WAM quoted Layne as saying he would discuss boosting ties during his three-day stay in the UAE, adding Ethiopia 'is seeking stronger political and economic relations with neighbouring countries. The provisional government of Ethiopia wants to find permanent peace with the people of the Middle East and the African Horn because our new policy is based on non-interference in the internal affairs of other states to safeguard their independence and identity.'"]

Libya, EC, PRC Announce Recognition

EA3004213593

[Editorial Report] Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic at 1500 GMT on 30 April carries three reports on national recognition. The first says that "Libya today officially recognized Eritrea as an independent and sovereign nation." No further details were given.

In the second report, the radio announced: "It has been disclosed that the EC has officially recognized Eritrea as an independent and sovereign nation. In a statement released yesterday, the EC said it recognized Eritrea as a nation and had officially accepted Eritrea as an independent and sovereign nation. It went on to say that the EC would take steps to facilitate the necessary process for its member states to individually recognize Eritrea as a member of the international community."

The third item reports that "the PRC has officially recognized Eritrea as an independent and sovereign nation. The PRC ambassador to Ethiopia said this in accordance with the statement released by a Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman on 29 April."

Russia Recognizes State

EA0305115093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in
English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] The Government of the Russian Federation has recognized Eritrea as an independent state and said it intends to establish relations with the new sovereign state.

Sudanese Delegation Visits 29 Apr

EA0105084093 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of
Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Excerpts] A Sudanese delegation led by the vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister, Major General Zubayr Muhammad Salih, arrived in Asmera this morning and left the same day for home after paying a short visit to Eritrea.

On arrival at Asmera International Airport, the Sudanese delegation was met by Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, high-ranking officials of the provisional Government of Eritrea and representatives of the Sudanese Government in Eritrea. [passage omitted]

Maj. Gen. Salih in a press statement on his visit, said that he came to extend congratulatory messages from the Sudanese people and government to the Eritrean people and Government.

'Islamic Jihad' Rejects Confederation Idea

PM0305175993 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic
29 Apr 93 p 6

[Abdallah al-Hajj report: "Eritrean 'Islamic Jihad' Attacks Afewerki, Rejects Confederation With Ethiopia"]

[Text] Jeddah—The Eritrean "Islamic Jihad" movement has criticized the statements made by Isaias Afewerki, head of the Eritrean provisional government, in which he did not rule out the establishment of a confederation between the new Eritrean state and Ethiopia.

A statement issued by the movement, a copy of which AL-HAYAH has received, said: "We were not surprised by Afewerki's statement when he said that his government would work toward a merger with Ethiopia and that one of the options being discussed was the establishment of a confederation between the two countries. This is because this statement has historical dimensions which we exposed through the movement's media services, since Afewerki and his front (Eritrean People's Liberation Front) are considered an extension of the 'EDANT' [as transliterated] party, which called for a merger with Ethiopia in the forties, while the 'Islamic League' [al-rabitah al-islamiyah] demanded independence (...). After 30 years of great sacrifices and long struggle by the Eritrean people, along comes Afewerki to demand a confederation with Ethiopia, when the Eritrean people both in the homeland and abroad have gone to the referendum, declaring their desire for complete independence."

The statement added: "Afewerki's refusal to provide a timetable with regard to the new constitution and the holding of free elections after independence, and his insistence on his government's continuation in power for an unspecified period of time, is nothing but a continuation of his autocratic approach and a perpetuation of the principle of establishing a merger and imposing the confederation plan through his illegitimate authority."

The statement, which was issued by the information bureau of the Islamic Jihad movement, concluded by saying that "a confederation is not the Eritrean people's choice, and Afewerki is not entitled to decide the Eritrean people's destiny. Our choice is decided, and there can be no alternative to complete independence."

Commenting on the statement, an Eritrean official described it as "devoid of substance." He ridiculed the movement's approach and told AL-HAYAH: "While all Eritreans are moving toward thinking in a realistic way that takes account primarily of the people's interests, the Islamic Jihad movement continues to move away from the flock in a bid to avoid heading for Eritrea and participating in building a new Eritrea."

Kenya**KNA Reports Workers Ignoring COTU Strike**

EA0305215793

[Editorial Report] Nairobi KNA in English carried several reports on 3 May on the observance of a strike call by the Central Organization of Trade Unions—COTU. In a Nyeri-dated item at 1110 GMT from Central Province, KNA says: "Hundreds of people woke up early as usual to get to their places of work in Central Province, defying the call by COTU to strike this morning. However, many workers were stranded on the way because many public transport vehicles were not plying on the roads normally. Some matatu [privately-owned minibus] operators told KNA that they were willing to work normally because they had nothing to gain individually by striking but were afraid of being molested or having their vehicles stoned by the few disgruntled individuals who supported the strike. In Nyeri and Karatina towns there were no signs of violent people or any stoning of the vehicles, but there were no matatus on the bus station which is normally very busy."

"Despite the problems of vehicles many workers walked to their places of work and by nine [o'clock] banks were full of people and shops were open and work went on normally. Civil servants were in their places of work as usual and business people also went on with their daily chores normally. The Nyeri acting DC [district commissioner], Mr Andrew Kalume, has said people should not be afraid of anything because there were indications that the matatus would resume normal operations in the course of the day. Meanwhile, the police are patrolling the places in case of any eventuality."

At 1130 GMT, KNA reports in a Mombasa-dated item: "Workers in Mombasa District today reported at their places of work as usual, totally ignoring the call for a national strike demanded by trade unions. Workers braved the morning showers to board buses and matatus to go to their workplaces while school children waited for their school buses at different bus stages ready to go to school. At the same time the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) employees went on with their daily activities without hitch. According to the public relations manager of the KPA, Mr Alex Kabuga, work at the port was going on well, adding that workers reported to their respective sections on time and started working. Meanwhile, the Mombasa DC, Mr Ali Korane, confirmed that no reports on strike have been received in his office. He is the chairman of the district security committee."

Then at 1230 GMT, KNA reports in a Nairobi-dated item on the situation in the capital: "Thousands of workers in Nairobi today defied the strike called by the Central Organisation of Trade Unions and walked to their places of work from residential areas where public transport was paralysed. A survey by the KENYA NEWS AGENCY this morning indicated that matatus from Kangemi did not operate up to about 11.00 a.m. as owners feared that their vehicles would be stoned or set

on fire by rowdy youths. Police maintained a heavy presence in readiness for any ugly incidents at the Kangemi flyover, barring matatu youths from interfering with vehicular flow of the city."

Finally, in a Nakuru-dated item at 1415 GMT, KNA says: "The national strike call by COTU flopped miserably in Nakuru as thousands of workers streamed to their places of work today morning. Most of them walked to their respective places of work despite threats by a few touts who temporarily halted the free movement of matatus from few suburbs to town centre early this morning. As the morning advanced more matatus started operating as usual. It was roaring business for those matatus that braved the situation and continued with business. An extensive KENYA NEWS AGENCY survey in various places established that many people defied the COTU strike call and heeded the government's appeal to report to work. Those interviewed denounced the strike, describing it unnecessary and unrealistic. They said this was the wrong time [for] such [a] strike, adding that the government was trying to improve the welfare of the workers."

In early reports at 0840 GMT, 0845 GMT, and 1030 GMT respectively, KNA said that workers in Garissa reported to work "as normal," that workers in Kisumu "defied" the COTU strike, and that the strike "did not materialise in Kakamega District." KNA reported in a Kapsabet-dated item at 0955 GMT that "all the 16,000 workers of Nandi tea estates reported for their duties today." Also, Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation in English at 1000 GMT on 3 May cites the secretary general for the union of posts and telecommunications as thanking "all post office workers for shunning today's proposed strike" but also that "some commercial banks in Nairobi operated below capacity because some of their bank clerks did not report to work."

Two Arrested During Strike

AB0305215993 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT
3 May 93

[Text] Nairobi, May 3 (AFP)—At least one person was injured Monday when groups of youths stoned buses in the Kenyan capital to enforce a one-day general strike called to press demands for a doubling of wages and the resignation of Vice-President George Saitoti, witnesses said.

Police arrested two political figures closely associated with the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) party, apparently for supporting the strike which was partially followed in Nairobi, other report said.

Many workers in the capital failed to turn up for work after buses carrying commuters to the city centre were stoned in the huge Mathare Valley shantytown early Monday. Stoning was reported in several other areas in the city.

Buses kept running during most of Monday morning but were withdrawn later in the afternoon when the stoning intensified.

One person was injured when a stone smashed through the window of a bus travelling from central Nairobi to the eastern suburbs.

Silas Jirongo, former leader of Youth for KANU '92, a group that vigorously campaigned for the re-election of President Daniel arap Moi during Kenya's first multi-party elections in 26 years in December, was arrested at his Nairobi office.

Also arrested was a former member of parliament Joash wa Mang'oli.

Joseph Mugalla, secretary-general of the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) who was arrested on Saturday after addressing a May Day rally has been charged with inciting workers to civil disobedience.

Both Jirongo and wa Mang'oli are believed to have backed Mugalla's call for the strike.

Former minister for agriculture Elijah Mwangale was questioned and released late Sunday in connection with the strike call, reliable sources said.

Several other union officials, including Mugalla's deputy Boniface Munyao, were also detained over the weekend.

In Brussels on Monday, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) called on Moi for Mugalla's "immediate and unconditional release."

In a statement, the ICFTU said "Mugalla is reported to have made remarks on issues vital to the worker's cause."

Armed riot police with helmets and shields patrolled the capital Nairobi after Moi declared the strike illegal and vowed that strikers would "face the music".

Most banks and a few businesses in Nairobi and other commercial centres opened normally, though many remained closed.

State-run radio said the strike had "failed," though shops and wholesalers in usually bustling working-class districts such as the capital's River Road were shuttered. Many schoolchildren also failed to find transportation.

The few shops that did open were seen hurriedly closing around mid-morning. Their owners apparently feared possible violence despite lorries packed with armed police that stood ready at major intersections.

Somalia

U.S. Hands Over Military Command to UN

AB0405132093 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT
4 May 93

[Text] Mogadishu, May 4 (AFP)—The U.S. Military Command in Somalia officially handed over Tuesday to a United Nations mission headed by Turkish General Cevik Bir. U.S. General Robert B. Johnston, commander of the multinational United Task Force (UNITAF), handed over to Bir in a 30-minute military ceremony in sweltering early afternoon heat.

Pakistani Commander Warns 'Bandits' on Activities

EA0305123093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] The commander of the Pakistani troops in Somalia, Brigadier General Ikramul Hasan, has issued a stern warning to what he described as the hardened bandits who have recently started attacking food convoys and killing people between the towns of Mogadishu and Marka. Brig. Gen. Ikramul Hasan said that those who believe that the departure of the U.S. troops from Somalia would weaken security and thus return the country to a state of anarchy, are seriously mistaken.

Brig. Gen. Ikramul Hasan said that as the Pakistani troops have taken over the security of Mogadishu and Marka town, following the handover of duty from the U.S. troops, he would like to warn all those who think that the Pakistani troops are easy prey that they are misinformed. He said that all troublemakers should know that any breach of security would be met with full force and that bandits would witness with their own eyes what they had never seen before. The Pakistani troops are not going to be walked over as some misguided groups think we will be. We will be a force to be reckoned with.

The Pakistani troops were the first UN troops to arrive in the country. They are empowered to use force whenever necessary.

Saudi Doctor Killed in Mogadishu 30 Apr

LD0405132993 Riyadh SPA in English 1257 GMT
4 May 93

[Text] Riyadh, May 4, SPA—One Saudi doctor working with the Saudi forces in Somalia was killed and another was injured when their car came under fire in Mogadishu last Friday, an official source at the Defence and Aviation Ministry said last night.

In a statement to SPA, the official source said Dr. Sulayman Bin-Sa'id Kurdi was killed and his companion Adnan Muhammad Rafah sustained an injury in his right hand as they were fired at during their journey from the command of the Saudi forces in the Somali

capital for a duty call. Dr. Sulayman Bin-Sa'id Kurdi was killed while his companion Dr. Adnan Rafah sustained an injury in his right hand by splinters.

The ministry while regretting this painful incident which took the life of one of the sons of this nation, who was serving his noble humanitarian mission, prays to Allah to bestow his mercy on him and grant his family patience and solace, the source added.

The ministry also wished the injured doctor speedy recovery, the source said.

Uganda

President Says Investment Climate 'Healthy'

EA0305130593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1700 GMT 1 May 93

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has assured Ugandan workers that his government is pro-worker and will do everything in its power to assist them to improve their welfare. The president, who was officiating at a Labor Day parade held at Kololo airstrip in Kampala this morning, said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government will always lend a sensitive ear to genuine demands by workers for a fair deal from employers to improve their welfare as long as those demands do not disrupt industrial peace and the economy of the country.

The government, he said, intends to pay living wage to civil servants. Since production is rising and inflation is falling, he said, it will be possible to start the long march towards paying workers a living wage. But he emphasized that in order to pay public workers a living wage, revenue collection is crucial.

He disclosed that he has instructed the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to put in place a minimum-wages board to make recommendations on a minimum wage. This instruction also pertains to parastatals and the private sector. Meanwhile, he added, the policy of collective bargaining between the unions and employers should continue with sufficient sensitivity to our economic condition.

He added that, now that peace is prevailing in all parts of the country, people should get busy and engage in productive activities such as agriculture, large and small-scale industries, trade, fishing, rendering essential services. He said peace has created a congenial atmosphere for both domestic and foreign investment. All intending investors should therefore, he declared, take advantage of this healthy investment climate to establish industries and other businesses.

The president welcomed an announcement by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs that a comprehensive employment policy is being worked out to give clear guidelines on the utilization of the country's human

resources. He said this is very important, particularly at this time when many investors are coming to the country.

Commenting on the theme of this year's Labor Day—Skills Development for Self-Reliance—the president said the NRM government takes the training of workers to improve their skills as a prerequisite to industrial and general economic advancement. He stressed that the only sure way through which Uganda can exploit her natural resources fully or improve on the quality of her products for domestic and external markets is to develop a cadre of skilled workers. Most developing countries, including Uganda, he said, are backward not because they have no natural resources but because they lack skilled work force to exploit these resources. He said since their government came to power, it has been endeavoring to build what past regimes destroyed which included skilled manpower.

He said, by harassing professionals and skilled workers like doctors, engineers, artisans, teachers, businessmen, and other technocrats, forcing them to flee the country, past regimes deprived the country of skilled manpower. In addition to this exodus, the country's training institutions suffered considerable neglect and many of them declined in the process. Mr. Museveni said the NRM government is working hard to put the country on its feet again and is looking at the training of manpower in essential skills as the key to recovery and development. He stressed that it is only through skills development that we can ensure sustained growth.

He said the government is in the process of reviewing the whole educational system with a view to making it responsive to the current skills requirements. He said skills training for self-reliance will particularly be targeted towards women and the youth in rural areas.

At this juncture the president thanked some international organizations and countries which have given Uganda financial and technical support to train her people. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the country's industrialization program, President Museveni noted that research and development has been neglected in Uganda's industries and this has partly caused technological retardation in the industrial sector leading to high production costs and therefore to unfavorable competition on the market. He therefore advised managers to concentrate on research and development and constant upgrading of worker skills. He called on industries to put aside funds to finance research programs instead of looking to government as the sole financier of research work. He particularly urged industries dealing in food to start sponsoring bright young men and women in the Department of Food Technology at Makerere University to carry out potential lucrative research in the food industry, taking into account the fact Uganda is basically an agricultural country.

Islamic Revolutionary Party Said Formed

*AB0305114093 Dakar PANA in English 1125 GMT
1 May 93*

[Text] Kampala, 1 May (PANA)—A group of Muslims in Kampala has formed a political party called the Uganda Islamic Revolutionary Party (UIRP), the government NEW VISION daily newspaper reported Saturday [1 May]. The paper quoted party Chairman Idris Muwonge as saying UIRP is aimed at demanding the rights of Muslims in Uganda's political, social and economic orders. Its other aims are to install a government run on Islamic principles and ideologies and also introduce Shari'ah law in as a means of developing a sound moral culture in Uganda.

The NEW VISION did not indicate when and where, the party was formed but reported that Muwonge explained this in the party's document of objectives.

Minister Discusses New Prisoner Release Bill

*MB0305151093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354
GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Parliament May 3 SAPA—The Department of Correctional Services was re-evaluating all political releases that had taken place since February 2 1990, the minister of correctional services, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said on Monday [3 May].

Introducing debate on the Correctional Services Amendment Bill, he said that if it appeared that there were any other cases of incorrect releases, they would be dealt with under the re-arrest procedure proposed in the measure.

Existing legislation did not provide for the re-incarceration of a person released in error.

The department's normal release policy had been free of mistakes, despite the fact that it dealt with about 10,000 releases a month.

However after February 2 this policy had to be "interfered" with in the national interest, and in this process a few mistakes, including the premature release of bank robber Lucky Malaza, had been made.

The bill also introduced the department's new release policy, in which all prisoners would serve out their full sentences in one form or another.

"Prisoners who are not suitable to serve a portion of their sentences in the community will be kept behind bars for the full duration of their sentences," he said.

"We are convinced that this policy will be crime-preventative, and we believe it will serve as an important deterrent for potential criminals. Criminals must know they will get no mercy in future."

The scrapping of corporal and dietary punishments, as proposed in the bill, was in line with international usage.

A prisoner's behaviour could be controlled and managed more effectively by awarding or withdrawing privileges.

He said the bill was a milestone in the history of the department.

Mr. W.A. Botha (CP [Conservative Party] Uitenhage) said the CP had warned the government against political releases of ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] prisoners, and history had showed it right. Many of those released had subsequently committed serious crimes.

If the bill would help bring SA's crime figures more in line with those of the rest of the world, the CP would support it.

Its provisions were watered down by a sections in the principal act which allowed the state to order releases as he wished.

The CP was concerned about the general abolition of corporal and dietary punishments. They had a deterrent effect, and it was doubtful whether the withdrawal of privileges would have the same effect.

Further Details on Bill

*MB0305165393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1602
GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Parliament May 3 SAPA—Bursting (releasing prisoners to relieve prison congestion) would be applied with the greatest circumspection, the minister of correctional services, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said on Monday [3 May].

Replying in debate on the Correctional Services Amendment Bill, he said bursting was still possible, but prisoners guilty of certain crimes would be excluded.

There would be no early releases if the community could be endangered.

"We have already got into so much trouble about this."

"There will not a second (Lucky) Malaza. We're doing everything in our ability to make sure this doesn't happen again. If it does, we'll have to set it right."

Recidivism was a serious problem worldwide. In the United States of America there was a 60 percent recidivism rate among first offenders.

Mr. Vlok said he was concerned about mistakes, though the Department of Correctional Services had a good release record.

But in some cases, records had either been non-existent, or insufficient. A committee would now double-check all political prisoners.

The Department of Correctional Services believed it was possible to rehabilitate offenders, and was doing its best to ensure that people did not turn to crime on their release.

The government shared other parties' concern about crime, and the new act would contribute towards countering the present crime wave.

The government did not deny that special measures had been applied over the early release of political prisoners, and not all people had agreed with this.

"I don't at all like setting murderers free, but it was in the national—not NP [National Party]—interest. We believed this could contribute to a better future for all."

Prisoners released under the envisaged parole programme would be strictly monitored for which extra manpower would be trained. The department was also investigating electronic monitoring.

Community involvement was the cornerstone of a successful corrective system.

South African had been brought on par with the rest of the world in terms of penal punishment and disciplinary measures.

The Department of Correctional Services was looking for empty buildings which could be used and developed for prison accommodation.

This could be a cheaper way of holding and rehabilitating prisoners, but it had to be borne in mind that escapes sent shockwaves through communities.

The parole system, which allowed specific prisoners to undergo part of their sentence outside jail, was not meant to be a soft option.

Further Reaction to East London Hotel Shootings

APLA, Azanla Claim Responsibility

*MB0405061593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0007
GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 4 SAPA—The military wings of two black left wing organisations have claimed responsibility for Saturday's AK-47 and handgrenade attack on an East London hotel which left five whites dead and at least seven others wounded.

The political parent bodies of both organisations, however, denied knowledge of their armies' involvement.

In a telephone call to THE CITIZEN newspaper on Monday night, a man claiming to be the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army's [APLA] internal high commander and calling himself Carl Zimbiri said that after thorough investigation, he was satisfied that APLA was responsible for the attack. APLA is the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress.

The caller said APLA's next target would be in southern Natal.

He said Saturday's killings were the beginning of a three-month countryside terror campaign, in which APLA would hit "where it hurts most".

Southern Natal had been under APLA surveillance and security forces would be unable to stop the next attack, he claimed.

The caller was the second to claim responsibility on Monday.

Earlier a man claiming to be a cadre of the Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla) phoned SAPA alleging Azanla was responsible and that he had coordinated the strike. He also warned there would be more similar attacks.

Azanla is the military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA), a sister organisation of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO).

The Azanla caller, who refused to name himself, said the attack had been carried out by three cadres, while a driver had waited in a getaway car.

However, a BCMA spokesman based in Harare, Zimbabwe, cast doubt on the caller's claim, saying his office had no information about this.

He expected he would have been informed if the attack had indeed been carried out by Azanla members.

Police have said the attack on the Highgate Hotel in East London was similar to those carried out at the King William's Town Golf Club in November last year and another on a Fort Beaufort hotel in March—which together claimed the lives of five whites.

People claiming to be APLA spokesmen claimed responsibility on behalf of the military organisation for both attacks in telephone calls to SAPA.

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] on Monday denied knowledge of APLA involvement in the East London slayings, but confirmed one of the suspects being sought by police was a PAC member.

The suspect, Lungisa Ntintili, late on Monday night issued a statement through his attorney saying he feared for his life and denied involvement in the killings.

Mr. Ntintili and another man, Thembelani Xundu, are being sought by police after they were allegedly spotted in the hotel area before the attack.

Mr. Ntintili was briefly detained in February in connection with the King William's Town Golf Club shootings. He was released after two days because of lack of evidence.

"My client has never been in the border or East London area either prior to or after the incident and there is ample evidence to that effect," the lawyer said.

She declined to reveal Mr Ntintili's whereabouts on Saturday.

Earlier, PAC national organiser Maxwell Nmadzivhanani claimed Mr. Ntintili had been in Butterworth, Transkei, until after 8pm on the night of the attack.

The attack took place at 10.15pm. The distance between Butterworth and East London is 113km.

Police have offered a R[Rand]150,000 reward for the killers and have issued photographs of the two suspects.

Mr. Ntintili's attorney has objected that the circulation of his photograph, taken during his previous detention, was endangering her client's life.

PAC: No Knowledge of APLA Involvement

*MB0405053093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2001
GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] King William's Town May 3 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Monday [3 May] denied knowledge of the Saturday night Highgate Hotel attackers, but confirmed that one of the suspects being sought by the police was a PAC member.

PAC National Organiser Maxwell Nmadzivhanani said it was improper to associate members of his organisation with the shooting.

Mr. Nmadzivhanani said the PAC had no basis to distance itself from the attack as it had not heard anything from its military wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA].

Five white men died and seven people were injured when gunmen burst into the hotel's bar on Saturday night.

Mr. Nemadzivhanani said one of the suspects named by police, Lungisi Ntintili, was an ordinary PAC member and had no links with APLA.

He said that on the day of the attack Mr. Ntintili was in Butterworth where a southern Transkei branch of the PAC was launched.

There was no way he could have been at the scene of the shooting on Saturday evening as he had left the Butterworth meeting after 8pm, Mr. Nemadzivhanani said.

Mr. Nemadzivhanani said police were trying to put Mr. Ntintili and the PAC in a bad light and wanted to project the PAC as an organisation involved in a racial war.

Mr. Ntintili was briefly detained by police in February—reportedly as a suspect in the King William's Town golf club attack—but was released because no evidence could be found linking him to the crime.

Mr. Ntintili, a former school teacher in Zwelitsha, was detained for two days on suspicion of being an accomplice to the golf club attack in which four people were killed.

Police declined to comment on claims by Mr. Ntintili's lawyer, Miss Nothemba Mlonzi, that her client had been questioned in connection with the King William's Town attack and his involvement in the Azanian People's Liberation Army.

After his release from detention, police escorted the Transkeian citizen to the homeland border.

AZAPO Official Denies Responsibility

*MB0305180693 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 3 May 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The South African Government has called on the country's main black consciousness organization to clarify reports that they were behind the killing of five whites at a hotel in the eastern Cape on Saturday [1 May]. Initially, suspicions fell on the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], one of whose members was said to be wanted by the police but today fingers are pointed at the Azanian People's Organization, AZAPO, after a man claiming to be from AZAPO's military wing reportedly called the SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION to claim they were behind the attack. On the line to Johannesburg, Audrey Brown asked AZAPO's President [title as heard] Pandelani Nefolovhodwe if it was possible for one of their members to have been behind it.

[Begin recording] [Nefolovhodwe] The reports in our country indicate that the person who claimed the responsibility said that he is a member of the Azanian National Liberation Army, which is Azanla, and we know Azanla to be the military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania and, if that is correct, therefore the person would not be a member of AZAPO.

[Brown] But you, as a proponent of the black consciousness ideology in South Africa, surely have some relationship with the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, don't you?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well, our relationship is only borne out of common ideology. They uphold the ideology of black consciousness, the same ideology that AZAPO espouses and, inasmuch as we uphold the same ideology, we are (?both) separate entities. They operate from outside the country and they carry out programs that are different from the legal programs that AZAPO carries out inside the country.

[Brown] But could you possibly have been in contact with them about this (?affair)—today, for example?

[Nefolovhodwe] No, we do not think that it is our responsibility to contact the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania inasmuch as it is not our responsibility to contact any movement that is waging an armed struggle, because we feel that if people want to know more about what has happened, they would like to deal directly with the people who have claimed responsibility.

[Brown] Now, your organization is not involved in the constitutional [talks] that are going on in South Africa at the moment, but is it, do you think, that this kind of attack could have been carried out by one of your members out of maybe frustration, out of anger, or revenge, for the killing of black people by white people?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well, as I said earlier on, this could not be our member because we learned that AK-47's and other things were used and, as we have always indicated, AZAPO does not have a military wing and, therefore, it would be an act that AZAPO would not be able to carry out from among its ranks.

[Brown] Do you think it was a member of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania that carried out this attack?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well, it may be so, but that has to be judged after people shall have gathered the facts. At the moment, we are dealing with a claim. The possibilities are that it may be a Black Consciousness Movement of Azania's member, but that is neither here nor there, except that we are dealing with a claim here. Knowing that the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania is an organization that is waging an armed struggle, it is possible that it will be a member of that organization. [end recording]

ANC Condemns Killing

*MB0305182093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1732
GMT 3 May 93*

[Press statement issued by the African National Congress on SAPA PR Wire Service on 3 May]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] unequivocally condemns the senseless violence this weekend where seven people were killed in East London's Highgate Hotel

and Wattville this weekend. The ANC calls on the law enforcement agencies to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious deeds to book.

Only those who seek to delay the process of transition to democracy stand to gain from such deeds. These forces however constitute a tiny minority of our society. All South Africans must refuse to be provoked into abandoning the negotiations process, even where this is motivated by a burning desire to express legitimate anger at such murders. Negotiations offers swift and speediest way out of the political and economic crises faced by our country.

The killings, assassinations and massacres must spur all political parties involved in the negotiations process to move swiftly, movement towards the establishment of a transitional executive council, multi-party control of armed forces and the announcement of a date for elections.

In this regard, the unnecessary wranglings and delays in the current negotiations process will only strengthen the hands of those who seek the destruction of the very negotiations process. On the other hand, swift movement forward in the negotiation process will send a powerful message of peace and hope to the majority of our people who are daily subjected to this senseless bloodletting.

The ANC extends its condolences to the bereaved families.

SACP: Linked to 'Operation Katzen'

MB0305105293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 3 SAPA—The South African Communist Party (SACP) Central Committee, in condemning the attack on an East London hotel on Saturday [1 May] in which five lives were lost, on Monday said it believed time would show the attack was connected to a strategy outlined in the "recently revealed Operation Katzen".

In a statement in Johannesburg newly elected SACP general Secretary Charles Nqakula said his party believed there was "more than meets the eye".

"It comes just days after the African National Congress/SACP/Congress of South African Trade Unions alliance in the region held an extremely successful meeting with the Border Business Action Committee.

"Business people in the region agreed to support, in action, our alliance demands for immediate progress towards an election date and joint control over all armed formations," Mr. Nqakula said.

He said it underlined that Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel's "ring of steel" around Transkei had more to do with political posturing and the destabilisation of the Transkei government "than effective counter-terrorism".

"We believe that time will show that this murder, and similar attacks in recent months in the region, can be

connected to the kind of strategy outlined in the recently-revealed Operation Katzen."

Operation Katzen was purportedly a government-supported plan to remove former Ciskei Prime Minister Lennox Sebe and to create a government-supporting power bloc in the eastern Cape.

He said the purpose of the attack was to destabilise a region in which the African National Congress and its allies enjoyed overwhelming support, and in which there was a high level of black and white co-operation.

Lawyers for Human Rights, in condemning the attack, said the arbitrary killing of innocent people was the most serious violation of fundamental human rights.

"We believe that these killings are orchestrated to prevent peaceful transition to a democratic and non-racial South Africa, and to obstruct the achievement of fundamental human rights and freedom for all."

Police Announce Disbandment of 'Askaris'

MB0305134593 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 May 93 p 3

[Report by Charmeela Bhagawat: "Askaris Disbanded Amid SAP Secrecy"]

[Text] The notorious SAP [South African Police] unit consisting of turned ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members, commonly known as Askaris, has been disbanded, police announced at the weekend.

Maintaining a veil of secrecy around the disbanded Organised Crime Support Unit, police would only say the policemen's services were terminated on Friday [30 April] at their own request.

Police spokesman Captain Sally de Beer said: "To a certain extent, political pressure had an influence on the members' request to terminate their services and on the SAP's decision to grant their request."

However, police would not reveal the number of members affected or the "agreement" reached with them.

Announcing the disbandment, SAP Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said: "Owing to the rationalisation process in the SAP, it is felt that the termination of the services of these members will be to the benefit of both the members concerned and the SAP."

The Askaris, implicated in police anti-revolutionary operations and death squads, were unified into the Organised Crime Support Unit after leftwing political organisations, including the ANC and PAC, were unbanned in 1990, said De Beer.

Former policeman Dirk Coetzee, who left the SAP and joined the ANC in 1989, revealed that the sole purpose of the Askaris was to track down members of the ANC and the PAC's military wings. He claimed he had been their commander at their secret base at Vlakplaas, near Pretoria.

At the beginning of 1991 Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze told the media that Askaris were used with other policemen for various tasks and were no longer used "exclusively to track down members of Umkhonto we Sizwe" [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK]. However, less than a month later, Askari members were implicated in the murder of an MK member in Durban.

ANC Concerned Over Secrecy

MB0305191193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1848
GMT 3 May 93

[Press statement issued by the African National Congress on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 3 May]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] is concerned at reports of the secret disbandment of the notorious Askaris units. The public has a right to the full disclosure of the assets, activities, names of those involved and the funding of these units. While the disbandment is a welcome move, the veil of secrecy surrounding it gives rise to serious concern.

How on earth is the public expected to believe that members of the askaris are not going to be used in other clandestine activities when we are not informed who the persons concerned are, how many they are and what activities were they involved in?

The National Party government has a deep-seated contempt for the right of South Africans to know. Freedom of information is a right, and the public should not have to depend on the investigative journalists to find out the truth.

For the public to have any confidence that hired killers are not being moved from one covert activity to another, the ANC reiterates its often repeated position that there be a full public disclosure regarding the Askaris and other covert units.

Multiparty Planning Committee Discusses Proposals

MB0305151993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346
GMT 3 May 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 3 SAPA—The planning committee for multiparty negotiations on Monday [3 May] got down to discussing detailed proposals for "deadlock-breaking" technical sub-committees. The 26-party negotiating council agreed on Friday to establish at least seven technical sub-committees.

The 10-member planning committee met at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg to discuss proposals for the composition, management, time frames and terms of reference of the sub-committees. These will include deadlines for first sub-committee reports to the negotiating council and the names of the committee members. Sub-committees are expected to comprise three or four people.

The planning committee will present a package of proposals for adoption at the next negotiating council meeting on Friday. "If we get that right we will have made progress," a source at Monday's planning committee meeting said.

The council adopted an explanatory memorandum last week Friday which stipulated sub-committees "are not for a negotiating substantial issues".

"They are instruments of the negotiating council in order to produce systematic documentation to facilitate discussion and negotiating in the council. Documentation produced by each of these technical committees shall be discussed at the negotiating council and on the basis of those discussions sent back to the technical committees for further development. This process would be repeated until agreement is reached in the negotiating council on a final document on the issue in question," the explanatory memorandum states.

A member of the planning committee explained in an interview that the principal role of the sub-committees was to act as deadlock-breaking mechanisms. A sub-committee would each time after debate on a topic in the council draw up a new report on the "position of play". The sub-committees are expected to include specialists on the topics under discussion. These specialists are supposed to use their skills to find and point out the "common ground" in the debates attended by the media in the negotiating council.

The sub-committees will cover a range of issues including violence, constitutional matters, independent elections and media commissions, and a transitional executive council and its sub-councils. The negotiating council agreed on Friday more technical sub-committees may be set up as needed.

The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has already said it wants a separate sub-committee to deal with a future form of state. The IFP does not want the issue dealt together with other constitutional matters in one sub-committee. The source said a good example when a sub-committee could prevent a deadlock would be on the issue of a form of state.

The IFP and other members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) attending multiparty negotiations want a federal-type form of government. The African National Congress and its allies want a unitary government.

The perception has been created that it will be nearly impossible for the two sides to reach agreement on a compromise, the source pointed out. However, specialists in a sub-committee could possibly find a common position, the source said. "It is expressly understood by all participants that...the documentation emanating from such technical committees shall be discussed in the negotiating council with the view to arriving at an agreement on these matters," the agreed explanatory memorandum states. Furthermore that as (and) when agreement is reached on each of these matters the council shall expressly determine when and how the specific agreement shall be

implemented. This provision is made so as to ensure participants have a clear understanding of the package of agreements which would constitute the key elements of the negotiation process."

'Good Progress' Reported

MB0305184993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1712
GMT 3 May 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 3 SAPA—Multiparty negotiators reported good progress on mainly technical issues at Monday's [3 May] planning committee meeting at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg.

The 10-member planning committee agreed on a package of proposals to be submitted at Friday's meeting of the 26-party negotiating council.

The proposals deal with a range of issues, including details for seven technical sub-committees, guidelines on how to deal with demonstrations, and criteria for deciding on new applicants to the negotiating council.

"I think we've got very good chances of making real headway on Friday," South African Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo said after the Monday's meeting.

"I will second Mr. Slovo's suggestion," Mr. Rowan Cronje of Bophuthatswana said.

"We had a good meeting. We made very good progress," Mr. Cronje said. "I think by Friday we should get the process really going with the appointment of the technical sub-committees."

The proposals on the sub-committees include timeframes, management, terms of reference and composition. The names of the sub-committee members will be finalised after the 26 negotiating delegations have submitted their nominations by noon on Wednesday.

Dr. Ben Ngubane, a senior Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] official and leader of the kwaZulu delegation in the negotiating council, warned the crunch was still to come in multiparty negotiations. "Substantive issues—that is where the crunch is going to come," he said on Monday.

"The organisations which have applied for membership and have waited so long since the start of the process will be happy to know... We have now finalised a set of criteria which will be submitted to the negotiating council on Friday," the chairman of Monday's planning committee meeting, Pan Africanist Congress Secretary General Benny Alexander, said afterwards.

He said a letter had been sent earlier on Monday to all 26 parties requesting nominations for the sub-committees by the Wednesday noon deadline. By Friday the planning committee would have finalised its proposals for the members of the sub-committees, Mr. Alexander said. The committee has proposed between three and six members for each sub-committee, he added. Sub-committees dealing with issues such as a constituent assembly and

form of state would need more "political decision-making" and would therefore be bigger in size.

"Those matters which are purely of a legal nature, such as repeal of (discriminatory) legislation (and) prohibiting free political activity, you just need about three people. When it's more technical it is smaller, when it is more political it will be bigger," Mr. Alexander said. We are also going to put forward a proposal on how to deal with demonstrations," he said.

According to a source at the planning committee meeting on Monday, it was decided to recommend the establishment of a commission or committee "to discuss boundaries, functions and powers of regional states". The negotiating council agreed at its meeting last week Friday that more than seven technical sub-committees could be established, depending on the need.

The IFP has already said it wants a separate sub-committee to deal with a future form of state. The party does not want the matter discussed in a sub-committee also dealing with other constitutional matters.

National Peace Committee Chairman John Hall attended Monday's planning committee meeting in the afternoon to discuss a negotiating council resolution to coordinate efforts on violence with the National Peace Accord.

A meeting between the planning committee and the National Peace Committee was agreed to and will be arranged soon, possibly early next week.

Government Prepared For 'Nonracial Referendum'

MB0205092393 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in
English 2 May 93 p 2-3

[Report by David Breier: "The referendum option"]

[Text] The Government is prepared to use the ultimate weapon to destroy the negotiation wreckers—the voice of the people.

A nonracial referendum is one of the options currently being considered by the Government to outflank spoilers playing for time at the multiparty talks—if the African National Congress [ANC] agrees.

This is one of the strategies being considered if the Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] alliance continues to bog down the multi-party talks by the end of this month, informed Government sources revealed.

ANC sources told the SUNDAY STAR that the ANC's negotiations commission is to discuss the referendum option if deadlock is not broken by the end of the month and the spoilers continue with delaying tactics used at the negotiating council this week.

The Cosag alliance of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and the Conservative Party has become the greatest stumbling block to a negotiation breakthrough this month at the World Trade Centre talks.

But their bluff could be called as they face a far bigger thrashing in a referendum than even the "yes" vote inflicted on the right wing in last year's whites-only referendum.

A "yes" vote majority of close to 90 percent is regarded as possible in a nonracial referendum and would wipe the spoilers off the political map.

It would have the effect of bringing the NP and ANC closer together as they would be campaigning for the same cause—and it would hasten the registration of voters for elections due next year.

The referendum option has been debated in Government circles before it was raised this week by Idasa [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] co-director Van Zyl Slabbert, who strongly supports it.

Slabbert said: "It seems we are going to be trapped in continual political posturing that simply prolongs the whole transitional process.

"One way out of it would be to hold a national referendum in which a very simple and straightforward question could be put to the people. At least that way we could see the level of importance people attach for us to go ahead," he said.

Slabbert said a possible question could be "Do we proceed with an elected government of national unity or not?"

But the IFP has rejected a referendum based on a such a question, saying a question on the form of government would be more appropriate—both the IFP and the Government support strong regional government.

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer says a referendum should be one of the options to be considered if there really was a deadlock.

Another option being considered in case of continued Cosag filibustering is for the Government, with the ANC alliance and other smaller parties, to set up a Transitional Executive Council (TEC) soon.

President F.W. de Klerk hinted strongly this week that the Government was considering implementing the TEC in case of deadlock—the ANC has demanded an agreement by the end of this month on the TEC.

He said in Parliament that if talks reached a cul de sac by the end of this month or early next month, "the Government will give very serious consideration to sensible initiatives which can be taken to enable the process to continue."

De Klerk stressed he would not act "absolutely unilaterally," saying there was already a broad level of consensus.

This has been taken to mean that he will not act on deadlock-breaking strategies such as a referendum or TEC without agreement from the ANC alliance.

Terreblanche Plans March on Union Buildings

MB0405092493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2039 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Cape Town May 5 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche on Monday [3 May] night again said in public that he would have killed Chris Hani himself had the SA Communist Party leader not been assassinated.

He was addressing a capacity audience in Cape Town's City Hall.

Announcing plans for a right wing march to the Union Buildings on May 29, Mr. Terreblanche said: "You've pushed us too far. Here is the resistance, tomorrow rebellion."

Chris Hani had been an anti-Christ and a communist. "The sick world cries and wails over his dreadful death. Was his death as dreadful as those of white people who were mowed down from behind with AK-47's?"

If Mr. Hani had survived, the communists would have taken the world with hatred and violence. "In that case, I would have had to shoot him myself."

Mr. Terreblanche has made this claim at other public meetings.

More than 2,000 people packed the City Hall to hear Mr. Terreblanche and iron and steel workers union spokesman "Colonel" Andries Kriel denounce government "capitulation" to communism and appeal for Afrikaner "volk" sovereignty.

The gathering was held amid heavy security. Men and women in khaki and AWB insignia controlled entry through a metal detector. Several men carried shotguns and Mr. Terreblanche was flanked by two members of the AWB's Iron Guard throughout his speech.

"What does (State President) F.W. de Klerk want to investigate? He can listen to what I say: Chris Hani was a murderer and the head of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—African National Congress military wing]. A murderer was killed.

"He who fights by the sword, will die by the sword."

Mr. Terreblanche said he should not be sought out when the "revenge units" started striking back.

He had not established them, but neither would he cry when they retaliated.

The media, a "small jelly tot", resented the Afrikaner volk. "They hate it because it exists; they (the media) are sick like the rest of the duplicitous world."

Mr. Kriel said the lights would go out when the white man put down his equipment. "Prepare yourself for battle. I'm here tonight to call you up to fight."

Mr. Terreblanche said former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had abolished communism in his own country, but

Mr. de Klerk had legalised it. He was a bigger communist than SACP Chairman Joe Slovo.

He said he would relish taking the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] out of their ditches and holes and handing them to the Boers.

Mr. de Klerk was handing the Defence Force and police to a bunch of communists whose main task was to dethrone God.

The AWB did not want a piece of desert as propagated by Prof Carel Boshoff, "we want our own free volk state".

If people wanted a "volkstaat" in Cape Town, the AWB would fight for it.

"Borders are not drawn on paper, but by the chatter of small- arms' fire, bombs, the tears of mothers and the bravery of men."

The AWB did not consist of racists who hated others because of the colour of their skins. "We are nationalists who are proud of what we are."

The AWB, along with the Mynwerkersunie [Mine Workers Union], iron and steel and its commandoes, would be marching to the Union Buildings on May 29.

The volk's greatest strength was found in its own potential, not the Defence Force or security police.

"We are going to use that economic power. I'm going to put out the lights with the trade unions. When the hour has come, we'll cast South Africa back into the dark.

"Once we've put out the light, F.W. [de Klerk] will not be able to switch them on again. He won't even have a typist the next morning to write his damned resignation letter."

The commandoes were on their way to Majuba and the inevitable war which had been started by Mr. de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela.

"I'll work in front of you as the bullets whistle by. What an honour it is to live for your volk and God and, if necessary, die.

"Long live the white revolution," Mr. Terreblanche concluded to a standing ovation.

Transvaal Cosas Calls For 'Week of Action'

MB0305175693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] The southern Transvaal region of the Congress for South African Students, Cosas, has called on all students to embark on a week of action starting today. Cosas said since its last action on the 24th of March to protest against exam fees the government had done nothing to respond to its demands.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Nan Roux] At a news conference in Johannesburg this afternoon Cosas said the week of action would be in protest against exam fees, the unilateral restructuring of education, and the harassment of Cosas

members. Cosas said it rejected the government's proposed 48 rand examination fee and called on all principles not to collect funds. The week of action started today with pickets in Soweto and Katlehong and will continue tomorrow. Wednesday and Thursday will see sit-ins at various schools, and on Friday Cosas will stage a march to the DET [Department of Education and Training] offices in Johannesburg. Fifty to 60,000 pupils are expected to take part.

[Reporter Ed Herbst] In Cape Town thousands of headmasters and teachers representing hundreds of country schools in the western Cape marched on Parliament to express their dissatisfaction about the education policy of the House of Representatives. Among the towns represented were Worcester, Paarl, Wellington, Robertson, Ashton, Caledon, Heidelberg, Saldanha, Hopefield, Swellendam, Montagu, and Barrydale. The minister concerned, Mr. Peter Saaiman, sent a delegate to receive the memorandum, and it was only the intervention of the peace secretariat officials which persuaded him to accept it in person. Among the grievances expressed were the retrenchment of teachers, the proposed 5 percent salary increase, unacceptable pupil-teacher ratios, and the shortage of textbooks. Mr. Saaiman was told he had until the end of the month to remedy these grievances or the teachers would take further action. The march formed part of the ANC's [African National Congress] mass action campaign to highlight the education crisis. [end recording]

PAC Begins Mass Action Campaign 3 May

MB0405053493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] embarked on its mass action campaign today as part of its demand for the announcement of an elections date. About 20 Women's League members staged a sit-in at Khayelitsha in front of the city council offices and also in Gugulethu. Mr. Anda Ntsodo, PAC local government director, says his organization also demands the announcement of a date for a constitutional assembly.

[Begin Ntsodo recording in English] Now we want to collapse the whole structure which is left behind. [end recording]

He called on white officials currently employed in black local governing structures to resign, adding that these officials should be replaced with interim local authorities elected by the residents.

PAC Occupies Government Offices in Transkei Town

MB0405053693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2021 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Umtata May 3 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] in Transkei on Monday [3 May] occupied homeland government offices after booting out civil servants in the small western Transkei town of Lady Frere.

The action was taken to protest against alleged discrimination and intimidation of PAC members by the homeland administration, said Transkei PAC Publicity Secretary Mr. Z. Mkhalele.

Lady Frere Police Chief Lt Mbiyozo confirmed that "with the exception of the police station, all other government offices in the town had their gates locked and staff moved out by the PAC members".

Lady Frere Magistrate Mr. Mdalane said the homeland's Justice Department had been informed, and a response was being awaited from the government.

Mr. Mkhalele said the PAC demanded the immediate removal of all senior government officials and assistants in the area, who he claimed were harassing PAC members.

Other demands listed by Mr. Mkhalele included an end to alleged discriminatory distribution of food aid by operation hunger; the reinstatement of PAC-aligned teachers suspended in February for taking part in anti-government demonstrations last year; and the enactment of court proceedings against PAC members facing criminal charges related to protest action.

Botha Sends Official Condolences to Tambo's Widow

MB0405053593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha today conveyed the government's condolences to Mrs. Adelaide Tambo, widow of Mr. Oliver Tambo. Mr. Botha labeled her as an exemplary and dignified woman.

[Begin Botha recording in English] I came to pay my respects and to convey the condolences of the government. This lady has been a strong force quietly standing by her husband over many years, and she is so dignified, and she is an example to us, and I thought it was appropriate for me to come and see her. [end recording]

Liberation Front For Colored Homeland Formed

MB0405105593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 4 May 93

[Text] There is a new organization on South Africa's political scene to secure a homeland for coloreds. It is calling itself the National Liberation Front [NLF]. The NLF is launching itself in the media later today. It was formed at the Easter weekend when 256 delegates from South Africa and Namibia gathered in Eldorado Park near Johannesburg.

Mandela: UK 'Expected' To Assist in Transition

MB0305200693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1843 GMT 3 May 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 3 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] expected Britain to assist fully in bringing about parliamentary democracy in South Africa, ANC President Nelson Mandela said on his departure on

Monday [3 May] night from Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport for a short visit to Britain.

Mr. Mandela, who is travelling to London at the invitation of British Prime Minister John Major, will meet Mr. Major and the opposition Labour Party, and address a joint sitting of Parliament.

"Britain is the home of parliamentary democracy and I expect her to assist without reservation in the attempt by the people of South Africa to bring into this country parliamentary democracy in the fullest sense of the word," Mr. Mandela told a press conference at the airport before flying out.

"It is only if there is a legitimate and credible government that we can address the question of the violence which comes very clearly from the right wing and other sinister forces which are well-entrenched in government structures," he said.

"Britain can play a major role in ensuring that free and fair elections take place in this country.

"That is the only way in which we can address the question of violence."

Mr. Mandela said he did not know what issues specifically Mr. Major would raise in their meeting, "but I can say on the basis of the interest he has taken in the attempt to normalise the political situation in the country I have found his advice very useful".

Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi arrived back in South Africa on Monday after a brief visit to Europe which included a meeting with Mr. Major.

Britain's ambassador to South Africa, Sir Anthony Reeves, attended the meeting between Mr. Buthelezi and Mr. Major.

According to a British diplomatic source in South Africa, Sir Anthony will also attend the meeting between Mr. Mandela and the British premier.

The ANC leader said he would "naturally" raise the issue of foreign investment in South Africa with Mr. Major.

"Investments in the country are of enormous importance," Mr. Mandela said.

"We are saying of course sanctions will be lifted when the political process has reached a certain stage.

"We have already taken an initiative as the National Executive Committee of the ANC to say we believe the time has come for us to lift sanctions and to create conditions which are favourable for investment by foreign companies.

"That is a question which we will naturally raise with the prime minister," Mr. Mandela said.

He said despite the obstacles in the negotiation process, the ANC was satisfied with the progress.

He had received a call earlier on Monday night from ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa who reported progress on Monday during a planning committee meeting to discuss the finer details for the establishment of technical sub-committees in the negotiation process.

Asked if he was not afraid for his safety in light of the current situation in South Africa, Mr. Mandela said, "if I worried about such things I would have remained in prison and not come out. There I was safe," he said laughing.

Mr. Mandela is expected back in South Africa by the weekend.

Joint Administration of Walvis Bay Bill Tabled

MB0405105693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 4 May 93

[Text] Legislation has been tabled in parliament for the joint administration of Walvis Bay. The bill will give effect to agreements already in place between the governments of South Africa and Namibia. The proposals are for each country to appoint a chief executive officer who, along with the management committee, will form the Joint Administrative Authority [JAA]. The bill also provides for a joint revenue fund to be administered by the JAA.

3 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB0305124193

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Criticism of ANC Mass Action, Schools' Occupation—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 30 April warns African National Congress, ANC, President Nelson Mandela that "if the ANC goes ahead with mass action, if the NECC [National Education Coordination Committee] goes ahead with the occupation of White schools, and if the 'Kill the Boere' slogan is not wiped from the rhetoric of ANC youth or other officials, the country will be plunged into further violence and misery and your call for British investment will be a hollow one."

BUSINESS DAY

National Party New Flag of Convenience—"President de Klerk seems to think he only has to wave his magic new party flag and those horrific four decades of Nationalist apartheid will be erased from the national memory," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 May. "Many of his countrymen, however, will remain unconvinced by the portrayal of the new NP [National Party] as liberal, nonracial and democratic." President de Klerk has "every reason to want to campaign solely on the NP's present and its plans for the future. But it should not think those happy African colours and that sunny symbol will blot out a racist and undemocratic past."

SOWETAN

Class Boycotts Affect Children Most—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 3 May points out that school children in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging, PWV, area are boycotting classes again to protest against the matriculation fee of 48 Rand. "Seen against the grinding poverty in the black townships, the protests are justified." But when the children stay out of class or their teachers go on strike, "it is the children who suffer." "This is precious time that our children and the nation cannot afford. We are still going to pay heavily for the time we are frittering away now."

CAPE TIMES

Criticism of 'Obstructive Politicians'—The "obstructive politicians" of the Concerned South Africans Group, Cosag, group who are "seeking to hold up the negotiating process seem to imagine that they are scoring points over the others at Kempton Park who are anxious to move ahead in the national interest," warns Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 29 April in a page 8 editorial. "It is instructive that the parties angling for delay are those who have the most to lose in democratic elections, such as the Cosag parties. There are also obdurate or extremist elements in the NP and the ANC who will have to be brought into line. As Mr. Keys told Parliament, international markets do not like to see the economy being made into the plaything of politics."

Angola

UNITA-Government Peace Talks Continue

MB0305205493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 May 93

[Excerpts] Regarding the peace talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire: The process is neither moving forward nor (?backward). Our correspondent Isidro Sanhanga has the latest information.

Today, on the 21st day of the Angolan peace talks, the observers in the Angolan peace process presented another document to the delegations from the government and UNITA in order to bring their positions closer. These differences now lie in the definition of practical issues of the extension of state administration, the training of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], humanitarian aid, the release of prisoners, police neutrality, and freedom of the press.

[Begin recording] [government negotiator Higino Carneiro] We have asked for a break to study the documents. That is what we will be doing for the rest of the day. There will also be the possibility of [words indistinct]. That is all. Thank you.

We also hope to exchange views with the UNITA delegation, particularly in order to clear up their concerns. You are aware that they have been presenting the problem of demobilization, among other things. We shall make them understand why the government says it has no troops to demobilize. As a matter of fact, they know this every well.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. General, reading this document—I do not think that [words indistinct] of this new document—do you think there are ways to break the impasse?

[Carneiro] I personally, without trying to be very optimistic, I think the document is correctly dealing with the issue. Now, I am skeptical about UNITA's reaction. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Regarding demilitarization, UNITA says that [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] What are these barracks? You mean barracks in the cities? The government will not accept that UNITA should have barracks in the cities. As a matter of fact, the Bicesse Accords do not refer to barracks but troop confinement areas. This must be the starting point. Once hostilities have ceased, it would be convenient for the FAA General Staff and the UNITA military command to meet to examine or define the places where these UNITA troops should go, and then they would be under UN monitoring and supervision. We cannot allow the troops that are in the cities to continue to be deployed there. The government has not been fighting UNITA as a party. The government is fighting UNITA

because it has an armed force which is illegal. That is the only reason. What the government wants is to see UNITA to do away with this illegal force.

[Reporter] Mr. General, how can one understand that the two parties are negotiating here, apparently in an atmosphere of great cordiality, while in Angola the attacks have intensified recently and the parties continue to open fire against each other?

[Carneiro] Well, if there was no war in Angola, we would not be here. That is my answer.

[Reporter] There is no paradox, Mr. General?

[Carneiro] I do not think so. There must be confusion or there would not be dialogue. Is that not so?

[Reporter] How are the Abidjan peace talks at the moment? Are they bad?

[Carneiro] I think they are bad. There are not progressing well. Now, the government delegation will not stay here just to help UNITA convince the world that it is negotiating. We did not come here to [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [question indistinct]?

[Carneiro] No. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the United Nations. When the special representative of the UN secretary general says it has concluded, it will conclude.

[Reporter] You have not yet lost your patience?

[Carneiro] I do not think so.

[Reporter] Are you about to?

[Carneiro] I would not like to say that I am about to, but patience has its limits. [end recording]

Carneiro Comments on Demobilization

MB0305194193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] The Abidjan peace talks are going through a difficult stage. The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have not yet reached an agreement on the issues of demobilization and the formation of a single national army. These two issues appear to be blocking the Angolan peace talks, which went into recess yet again in Abidjan this afternoon so the two teams could study a new document advanced by the observers. A plenary session has been scheduled for tomorrow morning. General Higino Carneiro, spokesman for the Angolan team at the talks, comments on the issue of demobilization, which has been one of the sources of differences between the two sides.

[Carneiro] We have had the opportunity and we continue to say that the government does not have any forces to be demobilized. You cannot equate the Angolan Armed Forces, within the framework of the new

government, with the illegal Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], which is the reason for our conflict.

[Reporter] And what were the principal differences today?

[Carneiro] Well, at this stage it is difficult to say. The observers have brought a new document to the negotiating table. It was presented at the plenary session. The government and UNITA teams received the document and promised to study it during the afternoon so as to comment on it at 0900 tomorrow.

UNITA's View

MB0305195593 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] The Angolan peace talks continue in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. The parties met this morning, while this afternoon they had a break to study documents presented by the mediators. At 0900 [0800 GMT] tomorrow, they will hold a plenary session.

Meanwhile, there are still major differences. Luanda continues to be radical and unbending, refusing to demobilize the 200,000 soldiers belonging to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola; about 50,000 soldiers belonging to the Riot Police, the Ninjas; and more than 25,000 men belonging to the Air Force. This apparatus threatens the southern region of our continent. The Bicesse Accords provided a single army of 50,000 men in Angola.

Speaking to the press today, General Eugenio Manuvela, secretary general of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said the advances and retreats made by the delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party are causing a terrible confusion.

UNITA Claims Successes in Continued Fighting

Government Force Attacked in Cuanza Sul

MB0405072993 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 May 93

[Text] In Cuanza Sul Province, the Luanda government troops will not win. In a combined operation carried out on 2 May, special units of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] annihilated a Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] military column in that province. The attack took place on the Gabela-Ebo road, resulting in the death of 28 government soldiers. The column was heading to Wacu-Cungo region, where fierce clashes are continuing. Large quantities of war materiel were captured.

Meanwhile, on 1 May the Luanda air force dropped 14 parachutes with war materiel, food, and uniforms in an attempt to assist MPLA forces besieged in the city of Bie.

The Spanish-made supplies, however, fell into FALA hands. A C-130 cargo plane from the Angolan Airlines took part in the air drops.

In view of the MPLA's failed offensive led by Lieutenant General Kianda against UNITA's liberated areas in Huila Province, the MPLA air force bombed innocent civilians in the region on 2 May. Our correspondent reports that a MiG-23 squadron flying from Lubango bombed the residents of Camulemba village, inflicting human and material losses.

Lunda Sul Army Post Captured

MB0405075393 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, have taken the Sao Paulo area, a location which served as a forward post for Eduardo dos Santos' army in Lunda Sul Province. At least five People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers were killed. One vehicle and a motorcycle were burned.

The taking of Sao Paulo followed a number of attacks against a Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] military convoy on the Saurimo-Lucapa road on 30 April, resulting in the death of 27 government soldiers. During the attacks our forces destroyed 11 vehicles and 12 Yamaha motorcycles.

Former FNLA Official Killed

MB0305090793 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Colonel Pedro Afamado, a former Central Committee member of the Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA, who distinguished himself in the struggle against Portuguese colonialists, and until recently a military commander in the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA] ranks, has been killed in action by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in the Nzeto region of Zaire Province. Our correspondent in northern Angola reports that Lemos Afamado, Pedro's son and chief of the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in Nzeto, was also killed. The two were part of 24-man command unit which has already been eliminated. The unit had been deployed in the region by helicopter on 19 April.

Pedro Afamado's unit had been ordered to plant land mines in public places, including farms. Large quantities of war materiel and valuable documentation were captured by FALA during the operation.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Lusophone Meeting

MB0305073193 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 May 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura left for Sao Tome and Principe this afternoon, where he will attend a summit meeting of foreign ministers from African

Lusophone countries on 3 and 4 May. Before leaving Luanda, Venancio de Moura said the meeting will allow the Lusophone foreign ministers to coordinate ideas and political and diplomatic actions in the interest of their respective countries. The summit will also discuss the peace processes in Angola and Mozambique, and the current political situation in Guinea Bissau, which experienced a coup attempt recently. After the Sao Tome and Principe meeting on 6 and 7 May, the foreign ministers of Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe, will meet in Lisbon with their Portuguese counterpart, within the framework of regular contacts between these countries.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Describes FRG Visit as 'Very Positive'

MB0405095093 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 May 93

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has described as very positive the results achieved during his recent visit to the FRG. He said that his trip served to overcome the barrier that separated Renamo from the FRG, a leading EEC country.

Speaking at a news conference before leaving Bonn, the Renamo leader said that, as a result of the visit, the FRG Government became more sensitized about Mozambique's problems. In view of that, the FRG Government did not have any reservations about future financial assistance to Renamo in its transformation into a political party opposed to the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], an organization solidly structured after 16 years in power.

Without disclosing details, Afonso Dhlakama revealed that the FRG Government agreed to provide financial assistance to the process of pacification and democratization of Mozambique. The Bonn government has in fact announced, through Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, that it would use its influence in the EEC to raise financial assistance. Should this happen, the move would effectively contribute to the implementation of democracy in a country where the opposition parties face serious financial problems in carrying out their political campaign.

Dhlakama added: In all the meetings I had with government officials, entrepreneurs, politicians, associations, and foundations, I realized that people were completely unaware of Mozambique's real problems. That is why during all the meetings [words indistinct] hence the interest of those people in learning about the reality in our country.

The Renamo leader said he could not agree with the report filed by Mozambican journalist Santana Afonso who covered the events, though in a distorted manner. The Renamo president described the report as having

been ordered because the journalist merely complied with orders from those who sent him to the FRG. Dhlakama added: The reporter is not at fault. We know that what he puts on paper is not what he feels.

In his report, the journalist said that in the speech delivered at the German-Africa Foundation, the Renamo leader convinced no one and that his remarks were received with great reservations. The fact is that the German media praised the Renamo president's speech. In one of its broadcasts, Deutsche Welle said that Dhlakama's remarks permitted a clarification of Mozambican problems. Similar comments came from Portuguese Radio Antena 1 and the Voice of America. Actually, there were very few people who [words indistinct] and this differs from what Santana Afonso reported.

Afonso Dhlakama says that his visit to the FRG was very successful from a diplomatic standpoint in that Renamo gained additional international recognition and the real situation in Mozambique was clarified.

Government Accused of Delaying Democratization

MB0405052993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Anselmo Victor, political representative of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in Maputo, has accused the Mozambican Government of delaying the democratization process in the country. In a statement to the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY on the present political situation in the country, Anselmo Victor described as significant and positive the stand adopted by 12 opposition parties last week. The 12 abandoned a meeting to discuss the draft electoral law. Anselmo Victor said the 12 were imitating the stand adopted by Renamo, which abandoned the commissions established within the framework of the General Peace Accord, alleging lack of logistical support from the government. He said the political parties' demand to be allocated houses is legitimate and urgent.

Export Earnings Decline in 1992

MB0405080493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 May 93

[Text] In 1992 Mozambique exported merchandise worth some \$140 million. This is \$20 million less than in 1991. Salvador Nambureto, national director for foreign trade, told our correspondent that the decline was due to a drop in commodity prices on the world market caused by a relative increase in the supply of traditional products like cotton and cashews. The decline was also due to the poor quality of cashews produced in the country.

Salvador Nambureto noted that the volume of merchandise exported in 1992 was higher than in the previous year. Another factor that led to a loss in earnings was the

failure to export nontraditional products to the former USSR, although talks were held with a view to ensuring exports to Russia.

Funds Guaranteed for Cahora Bassa-RSA Power Line

MB2804201193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Apr 93

[Text] Portugal's LUSA News Agency has learned from Castro Fontes, chairman of the Hydroelectric Enterprise board of directors, that financing worth \$125 million has already been guaranteed for the reconstruction of the Cahora Bassa-South Africa power line.

South Africa, Italy, and Portugal are financing the project. He added that reconstruction work on the power line is due to begin in some four to five months. The resumption of electrical supply is planned for three years from now. Some 40 percent of the 900 km of power line were sabotaged.

Swaziland

Paper Views Status of Election Preparations

MB0205175293 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 2 May 93 pp 20-21

[SUNDAY report: "Is there enough time to prepare for polls?"]

[Text] Today is Sunday May 2, 1993. In terms of the national expectation, in exactly 58 days, at Lobamba, Swaziland must have a brand new parliament, and in Mbabane a brand new cabinet. Is there still enough time to prepare for and conduct a general election before the end of May? SUNDAY reports.

Three years ago, the nation, meeting in a People's Parliament at the Ludzidzini Kraal, declared in one united voice that "enough is enough" with the Tinkhundla [Traditional community council] system. Their outrage was provoked by a system of government which provided for the domination of national leadership by the same old people, year after year, and in some cases, from generation to generation.

Indvuna YeTinkhundla [Tinkhundla Governor] Mndeni Shabalala held office for 27 years without rest, apparent mandate or result. Former Deputy Prime Minister Zonke Khumalo was dropped from the government more than 10 years ago, disgraced following a massive corruption scandal. But for some reason, someone somewhere returned him to power as Minister for Justice.

A former ambassador made managing director of a national shipping company confessed at the High Court to having tried to defraud the nation. The judge who heard the case, after reaching his decision, declared that the man was "unfit for any public office." No one listened and he was given another job, as managing

director of the Swazi Commercial Board. Later, he was also made managing director of the Small Enterprise Development Company. Both have now collapsed—the Commercial Board under a cloud of scandal in which a commission of inquiry found that staff filled their pockets with loans they granted themselves. No one was allowed to protest or complain, or risk detention without trial, or sedition or treason, tried even by kangaroo court in camera. [sentence as published]

Meanwhile, crime was rising at alarming rates, and no one felt safe in his bed at night. In the street corners, the young and old murmured in muffled protest as the country brooded behind the scenes, and no one quite knew where it was all to end. The only answer, various voices confirmed in that September meeting in the kraal, was that government be elected directly by the public.

Even in 20th century Swaziland, this was a tall order. In particular, many were sceptical from the onset that the Imbokodvo [Grindstone Movement—banned rightwing party] Party would voluntarily give up power.

Indeed, in 1991, when the King visited the USA to attend the UN General Assembly, three leading Imbokodvo politicians jumped on a tour of the country, and initial reports of their visits made it clear they were forcefully campaigning for the Tinkhundla system. Whether or not the initiative had official blessing was never established.

The Imbokodvo, formed hastily into a formal body in the days immediately before independence, has changed form regularly in 30 years of unbroken reign to conform to an appropriate political profile for each period. Before, the Sixties, it was organised in an informed exclusive club in the Swazi National Council. In the Seventies, it changed into the Imbokodvo. In the Eighties, it transformed itself into the Likoqo [former Supreme Council of State] and in the Nineties, it thrived under cover of the Tinkhundla. To get them out of power would require unusual tact, courage and determination.

General elections were set in January, after His Majesty King Mswati received the Vusela [Greetings] 2 report and ordered they be held within the first half of the year. The first and possibly the most important step in preparing for the election was the passing of the Citizenship Bill into law. The Citizenship Bill of 1992 corrected a grave mistake made in the past, by restoring citizenship rights for a wide range of people. Among these is what is popularly referred to as the "coloured" population, or Swazis of mixed parentage. Many of these lost their rights during an effort by the Imbokodvo to deal with a political enemy it required deported. The group also included many families from British protectorate states who were in Swaziland at independence, and therefore automatically qualified for Swazi citizenship.

But laws alone will not make an election happen in time. Already, anxiety is creeping in. Is the promise of a general election not another trick by the Imbokodvo to cling to power?

Will the election happen before the end of June? "Definitely." An official source close to the elections process told SUNDAY last week. "This week I met members of the Delimitation Commission, and I was impressed by how far they have moved."

The Delimitation Commission, appointed in March, is to determine where and how an estimated 10 new constituencies are to be.

"I believe we will meet the deadline even if we will have to work round the clock to make sure that we finish before June 30," the newly appointed chief elections office Mr Robert Thwala promised SUNDAY.

The elections committee will start its work immediately after the delimitation committee completes work. The first job will be to compile a voters' register, which will involve listing all the people willing and eligible to vote. This task cannot be started until the Delimitation Committee has established all Tinkhundla borders.

While it waits for the Delimitation Committee, the elections committee which has been allocated E[Emalangeni]3.5 million, must start working on the logistics and the mechanics of conducting an election.

The 1993 elections system is not only new, but is also unique to Swaziland. To find useful examples, Mr Thwala has been invited to England to study a by-election there.

Great interest in the Delimitation Committee is how they will decide about the two cities which have the highest population density centres. Manzini, with a population now estimated at 48,000, also serves as inkhundla [Traditional Community Council] for Matsapha, Kwaluseni, Maliyaduma and as far as Sigombeni. Mbabane (population estimated about 50,000) is one constituency representing areas as far apart as Dlangeni in the east and Ngwenya in the west.

Manzini and Matsapha should be split into two or three zones each, so that these population centres are adequately represented in parliament. But even to make Mbabane and Manzini independent urban constituencies would still be a great improvement on the present.

In political terms, both the Delimitation Committee and the elections team are headed by political neutral men. The Delimitation Committee is headed by Mr Mandla Dlamini, a forester. His committee is made of experts on the lie of the land. The list is made of former Deputy Minister for Finance, Mr John Masson, a geographer with great experience in Swaziland. Then there is the Surveyor General, Mr Albert Mhlanga. Another is Mr Victory Phungwayo, who as former Director of Agriculture knows the countryside and its people like the back of his hand. Another member is Mr Sitandi Mabuza, a royal councillor who is expected to be well versed in chieftancy boundaries and traditional authorities, while Chief Mkhumbi Dlamini represents the youth.

The elections committee is headed by Mr Robert Thwala, regarded as an honest man clean of any political affiliation. His deputy is Mr Robert Mdluli, a Tinkhundla retained, hopefully to please the Tinkhundla supporters.

"The Swazi has the vote for the first time. This is what we have always called for," enthused veteran opposition party leader Dr Ambrose Zwane when the elections were announced in January. But the fact that the elections will still be conducted under the Tinkhundla system will continue to worry many, particularly the younger, literate and professional cadres among whom the perception of the Tinkhundla that is unlikely to improve. The elections system is also very cumbersome, requiring the voter to go through a series of public meetings, first at the chief's kraal for the nomination and later at the Inkhundla to listen to debates and then to vote.

This raises the fear that the election will be spurned by the employed, the young, the educated and professional groups, resulting possibly in a House of Parliament full of chiefs' runners, indunas [headmen] and other rural power loyalists who will have the time to attend all the required meetings.

"I've no time for that kind of thing. My chief is too far away. But why should I vote there when I have never even lived there anyway?" a young professional asked if she would vote responded.

"That is a misconception that people have about the election. But it is not true that people will be required to register at their chiefs or vote only at their inkhundla," says former Senator Mr Arthur Khoza, who was responsible for elections education for Vusela 3. "You can vote at the Inkhundla where you live, provided you have lived there for three months," he said.

When the vote returns to Swaziland for the first time in 21 years in June, none of the two original rival political parties will participate though they can be expected to closely monitor the proceedings from the sidelines, plotting to join in at a later stage.

Partisan politics in Swaziland ended abruptly in 1973, after only five years after independence. However, since then, political loyalties in the country continued for some time to run along party lines of the Imbokodvo and its rival, the NNLC [Ngwane National Liberation Congress] (Congress).

Today however, there are at least six political parties. But they will not be participating either because both royal committees sent to seek public views on the democratisation of the country returned to report that the time is not ripe to introduce political parties in Swaziland.

The conclusion deeply irritated, particularly the most established group, PUDEMO [People's United Democratic Movement], which hurriedly unbanned itself in

January a few days ahead of the Vusela 2 report, apparently wrongly informed that it would recommend the return of political parties.

"That is white lies," exclaimed PUDEMO secretary general Dominic Mngomezulu at a rally in Manzini. "They say Swazis do not want multi-party politics? Are these Mozambicans before me?" he said, pointing to the large crowd. "The elections are an Imbokodvo move to strengthen itself in power!" he said, echoing a popular misgiving.

In the last multi-party contest for power, the nationalist Imbokodvo, for the second time wiped the floor with their rivals in a nationwide landslide victory which formed the government with an overwhelming victory, leaving only three seats for the opposition in parliament. But, by western standards of government, Swaziland was a democracy, because it allowed opposing views to shape the programme of the government. So, when political parties were banned in April 1973, the world mourned the death of democracy in Swaziland and poured condolences through the erstwhile Congress.

Meanwhile, the government seemed to confirm its withdrawal into a stern autocracy by repeatedly jailing its political opponents. The world's favourite Swaziland political prisoner continues to be Dr Ambrose Zwane. But as the appetite to fill the cells grew in the early 80s, princes, chiefs, civil servants, lawyers were sent to jail to preserve the status quo. But in the 90s, the government critics grew younger, invariably members of PUDEMO and more vocal, even in prison where they were repeatedly sent, which apparently eventually convinced the authorities towards a more conciliatory stance towards political opposition.

The Vusela 2 committee was for instance a study in compromise, painstaking in its effort to distance itself from the image of its predecessor, Prince Masitsela's Vusela 1. Where Vusela 1 was Imbokodvo, Vusela 2 committee attempted to represent every sector. The chairman was a prince. The secretary was a lawyer. There was a white Swazi. An academic lawyer. A civil servant. A young intellectual. A woman. A conservative chief. A proxy for the Imbokodvo. Even PUDEMO was represented, but its representative was soon withdrawn by his organisation.

Where the Vusela 1 committee preferred the touring style, Vusela 2 opted for face to face private and confidential interviews, with written and oral presentations. Where the Vusela 1 committee preached, Vusela 2 listened. Where Vusela 1 presented an oral report, Vusela 2 presented a bulky document which was published and distributed.

Both committees however reached the same conclusion that, while a drastic overhaul of the system was demanded, it was not yet time for returning Swaziland to multi-party elections. Other vital recommendations of the report were the need for a constitution and a national policy.

It also recommended the removal of Tinkhundla strongman Mr Mndeni Shabalala, in office for close to 27 years. He was axed in December, a fact which remained secret until February.

During the past year, several political parties, possibly anticipating the unbanning of political activity were formed. Joining PUDEMO on the platform has included SWANAFRO [Swaziland National Front], COFUDESWA [Convention for Full Democracy in Swaziland] and Dr Zwane's NNLC. Others are still underground. One, still being mooted, is understood to be the Labour Party. However, there has been a dearth of campaign issues. In January, a platform in support of free education soon fizzled over arithmetic.

In February, the groups tried another tack, by visiting the Nkhamba area, to provoke former Prime Minister and now conservative chief, Prince Bhekimpi. They were repulsed by impis [regiments] wielding cultural weapons. A second visit was stopped by the police who arrested 60 political activists, including PUDEMO secretary general Mr Dominic Mngomezulu and chief marshal Mphandlana Shongwe. The 60 who appeared in court last week are out of custody in their own cognisances. But the trial is already attracting interesting political connotations. PUDEMO and Swayoco [Swaziland Youth Congress] have since January, declared they would agitate for a boycott of the elections.

Prime Minister Mr Obed Dlamini has maintained a very cool head, despite pressure from conservative forces to be more intolerant, at the risk of his own survival. In the past, in refusing to crack down on SWAYOCO demonstrators, he was labeled a "Sayobi" (a corruption of SWAYOCO).

But, should the political activists' trial be concluded before June, will they not carry out their threat? Should it end after the elections, will there not be accusation of justice denied?

Meanwhile, interest still focuses on a series of obnoxious laws still in the statute books. There is the state of emergency, which disallows political meetings. Though it is generally ignored, that is more a political choice of the Prime Minister in office than government policy. The 60-day detention order is still in place, though the Vusela report recommended that it be scrapped.

The greatest fear in the conduct of the elections will continue to be the fear of the chiefs. Conservative by nature and position, many chiefs may well consider the new political changes a challenge to their own positions, and could therefore be induced to interfere.

In January, Chief Mmemo of Ndzingeni, worried about the elections, decided to call all his subjects to an elections practice run, in which he allegedly schooled his subjects about who to elect. He was sharply scolded by the Vusela 3 chairman, Prince Mahlalengani. How many chiefs will be satisfied with a no-role in king-making remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, the elections procedure itself will continue to be a mind-teasing oddity. In terms of the new elections rules, even if you want to, no one can nominate himself. Candidates at a primary election at each chief's residence will be nominated in public. Each nomination will require endorsement by 15 people (not difficult to arrange). This is followed by a run-off election to select the best five.

The names of those five are then handed over to the police to be vetted for their criminal record. If all goes according to plan, in one day, the police will be required to check the records of about 400 people. How long does it take to check the record of one person?

"It takes less than an hour for one person's record," says police spokesman Sergeant Paul Zishwili. "For example, people who come to be vetted for passports with their forms are cleared same time."

Have the police been asked to make arrangements for this?

"I don't know. If we are asked, the police will do the job."

"Have you been asked?"

"I don't know," says Zishwili. "Wait, I will check." Thirty-six hours later, the answer had not arrived.

The 1993 elections provides that candidates are not allowed to campaign. Instead, they will be transported to the inkhundla where they will each be given say 30 minutes to address the public "on national development and other related issues."

No doubt, many people keen to be MPs will find shortcuts to the system. But, as one veteran of the system commented: "There is nothing which the human mind can invent which human ingenuity cannot undo."

Authorities Accused of Delaying Pudemo Members' Trial

MB2804102193 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Apr 93 p 1

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: "Politics in Court"]

[Text] The Secretary General of the People's United Democratic Movement [Pudemo], Mr. Dominic Mngomezulu, has accused the government of interfering in a case involving 62 members of the organization. He charged that authorities have engaged in a strategy to render political activists inactive until the elections, set for June, are over. He also stated that the charges preferred against the accused persons amount to political harassment.

Mr. Mngomezulu is one of the 62 persons charged with holding an illegal demonstration and he is also defence counsel for all the accused including himself. He is

assisted by Swayoco [Swaziland Youth Congress] chief, Benedict Tsabedze, who is also one of the accused persons.

Speaking at the Lobamba Circuit Court yesterday, Mr. Mngomezulu said that the trial was being deliberately delayed. He said this is a ploy to render the accused, who are political activists, inactive until the elections are over.

Mr. Mngomezulu said the authorities should not invoke the powers of courts for political motives. He made the comments after Acting Director of Public Prosecutions Mr. Adinkra Donkoh, informed the court that the trial for all the accused has been set for July 28.

Mr. Donkoh denied any foreign influence in the case. He said in doing his work, he does so independently. "Your Worship, when doing my work, I do it without any recourse to authorities," he said. He said the reason why the case was being set for trial almost three months from now is that there is a backlog of cases at the magistrate courts.

He said much as the case is an important one, it cannot be pushed forward because there are other cases pending.

Mr. Donkoh dismissed a suggestion by Mr. Mngomezulu that he must delegate prosecution of the case to his subordinates. He submitted that this is a case which is important and needed to be handled by him.

Mr. Mngomezulu complained that the delay in bringing the case for trial is tantamount to justice denied. He complained that some of the bail conditions imposed on the accused are restricting them politically.

Magistrate, Mr. Jacobus Annandale, said anything to do with politics is of no consequence to the court. "The court is not affiliated to any political party," he said.

Mr. Annandale ruled in favour of Mr. Donkoh and he stated that this is because of the backlog of cases.

Amnesty International Urges Withdrawal of Charges

MB0305105793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 May 93 p 1

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: "Govt Asked To Withdraw Pudemo Case"]

[Text] Amnesty International, the worldwide human rights movement, has appealed to government to withdraw charges against 62 members of the People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo). The organization said should the 62 Pudemo men be prosecuted and convicted, Amnesty International will consider them prisoners of conscience, imprisoned for their political beliefs. The international movement has also deplored the conditions under which the Pudemo members were kept after their arrest in Mbabane on March 21.

Some of the Pudemo supporters were kept in a police truck outside the Manzini police station for the whole night and were taken to court in the morning. The organization described the conditions under which the Pudemo members were kept as a "cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment." Amnesty International has urged government to repeal the State of Emergency contained in the King's Proclamation No. 12 of 1973 and all other repressive laws.

In letters of protest sent to the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini and other Cabinet Ministers, the organization protested about the stand on Pudemo taken by Prince Bhekimpi. The Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr Sicelo Dlamini yesterday confirmed that letters of protest were received by the Prime Minister. One of the letters, signed by Airi Sundman, of Finland reads:

"As a member of Amnesty International, allow me to express my concern at reports that supporters of Pudemo were assaulted by members of an impi [regiment] assembled to prevent them from holding a non-violent meeting in the presence of police at Nkhataba on 21 March 1993. I wish to express my concern at reports that Dominic Mngomezulu and 61 others were detained in conditions that amount to cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment. I will express my concern that 62 Pudemo supporters are being prosecuted under the King's Proclamation No. 12 of 1973 expressly provides [as published] for the imprisonment of people who have attended meetings of a political nature without having advocated violence, thereby depriving them of their fundamental human rights to freedom of assembly and expression."

Mr Sundman added: "I urgently appeal to government to repeal this and all laws which provide for the imprisonment of people solely for non-violent expression of their fundamental human rights. Should the 62 Pudemo supporters be convicted, the Amnesty International will consider them to be prisoners of conscience imprisoned solely for their political activities."

The 62 Pudemo supporters were arrested by police who deployed to prevent them from proceeding to a rally at Nkhataba.

Zimbabwe

Minister Reacts to Farmers' Criticism Over Land

MB0305170893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1626
GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Harare May 3 SAPA—Zimbabwe Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Water Development Kumbirai Kangai said on Monday [3 May] even fully utilised land could be taken over by the government for redistribution, the ZIANA news agency reported.

Mr. Kangai was reacting to bitter criticism by the country's Commercial Farmers' Union [CFU] following the take-over of 70 mostly white-owned and productive farms. "The state may have reason for acquiring land regardless of whether it is fully utilised or not," he said.

Mr. Kangai said while there were criteria on whether farms were to be considered under-utilised, derelict or abandoned "there was nothing that stops the minister from acquiring even fully utilised land if it is deemed necessary the property is needed in the national interest".

He said he would consider written objections from individual farmers, but not from the CFU which was represented on a committee which assessed properties to be designated. "There may be cases where the procedure is not fully followed but that is no reason for (the CFU) making accusations against the government," said Mr. Kangai. "Those concerned have 30 days in which to make their objections, and sound reasons will be examined."

Farmers have no recourse to appeal against government-set prices for land designated by the controversial Land Acquisition Act, passed last year.

Burkina Faso**Diplomatic Relations Established With Singapore**

AB0305104593 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 2200 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Burkina Faso and Singapore have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of 1 May. The decision was made by the two governments, which expressed the desire to maintain and strengthen friendly relations between their governments and peoples. They also expressed the desire to promote and identify cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, and culture, in accordance with the principles and rules of international relations as stipulated in the UN Charter.

Ghana**Obeng Appointed Presidential Adviser**

AB0105173593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] President Rawlings has appointed Mr. P.V. Obeng as presidential adviser on governmental affairs. An official statement issued today said that Dr. Mary Grant has assumed responsibility for the National Commission for Women and Development in the capacity as chairperson.

Rawlings Receives Cuban Leader's Message

AB0105180093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, received a special message from the Cuban leader, Dr. Fidel Castro. The message was delivered by the Cuban vice president, Mr. Esteban Xavier [Lazo] Hernandez, at the Castle, Osu today. The Cuban vice president told President Rawlings that he sees his visit to Ghana as an honor because of the cordial ties that unite the two countries.

Mr. [Lazo] Hernandez was grateful for the sympathy and solidarity Ghanaians have shown for his country.

Guinea-Bissau**Coup Plot Suspects To Be Tried in Four Months**

AB0305161493 Dakar PANA in English 1507 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Bissau, 3 May (ANG/PANA)—People suspected of plotting the 17 March abortive coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau are to be brought for trial in four months time, sources at the commission of inquiry investigating the affair have said. The commission, set up by the Guinea-Bissau Army Chief of Staff, has concluded that the assassination of Maj. Robalode Pina, was part of a plan to overthrow the present government of President Nino Vieira. The commission has already submitted the case

files of the 42 suspects, including Joao da Costa, chairman of the Party for Renovation and Development (VRD).

Liberia**ULIMO Reportedly Recaptures Vahun, Bong Mines**

AB0305222093 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 3 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] rebel commanders in Liberia say they have retaken a strategic town near the Sierra Leone border from Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels: Vahun was the scene of a bloody clash last June between the NPFL and Senegalese troops serving with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] which scuppered an agreement to disarm Taylor's faction. But since the beginning of this year, his ULIMO rivals have been making ground in the Northwest. From Monrovia, Nianate Alison telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to ULIMO commanders, who were in Monrovia at the weekend, ULIMO finally captured Vahun from the NPFL on Thursday [29 April] after two weeks of fighting. They said the town fell when the remaining NPFL resistance took to their heels. They told me that Sierra Leonean rebel leader, Foday Sankoh, was based at Vahun, which is four miles from the Sierra Leone border, and that he had fled to the forests near the border town of Bellewalla just before the fall of Vahun. One of them vowed that we will chase him even if he enters Sierra Leone.

The ULIMO commanders disclosed that ULIMO forces were engaging rebels of the Revolutionary United Front of Foday Sankoh at Bombahun, two-and-a-half miles northwest of Vahun, in a bid to flush them out of Liberia. The reported capture of Vahun means that Foday Sankoh's rebels are left to use bush passages to get supplies from their NPFL allies in Gbarnga. According to ULIMO, more than 1,500 residents, who were badly in need of relief aid, were rescued from villages in the Vahun district. However, when I asked international relief workers at the United Nations office in Monrovia this afternoon whether they were thinking of going in, they said the Vahun region was not yet safe.

Meanwhile, ULIMO announced on Saturday [1 May] that it has recaptured Bong Mines, killing 250 NPFL fighters and capturing a large quantity of weapons. The man in charge of ULIMO public affairs, Dexter Tabio, said ULIMO lost two men in the battle to retake Bong Mines. He explained to me on Saturday [1 May] that the NPFL takeover of Bong Mines last week occurred when

ULIMO men, based in Bong Mines, deserted their posts and were vacationing in Monrovia. [end recording]

NPRA Rejects Chief Justice Appointment

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[Text] The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government has declared the unilateral appointment of Counselor James Bull as chief justice of Liberia by the Monrovia group as a contravention of the Yamoussoukro IV Peace Accord, which has been subsequently reconfirmed by the UN Security Council Resolutions 788 and 813. An Information Ministry release issued here said the blatant violation and abridgement of the Yamoussoukro IV Peace Accord and UN Resolutions 788 and 813 have the tendency to divert the entire peace

process at this time every Liberian and the international community are yearning for lasting peace.

Government says the sole intention of Amos Sawyer and his cohorts in Monrovia is to render the efforts of UN Security Council fruitless, thus prolonging the suffering of the Liberian people. The Information Ministry in Gbarnga therefore states that the failure of Amos Sawyer to liaise with the NPRA Government and abide by the Yamoussoukro Peace Accord in the so-called appointment of Counselor Bull as chief justice is hereby declared null and void.

In the Yamoussoukro IV Peace Accord of September 16 and 17, 1992, the NPRA Government and the Monrovia group were mandated to jointly form an ad hoc Supreme Court to adjudicate disputes that may arise in the electoral process as provided by the Liberian Constitution.

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